of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the 40-acre forest land near Koma Khan on the Orissa—Madhya Pradesh border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the land on which Government of Orissa stakes its claim is now in the possession of Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to solve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs have already issued suitable instructions dated 25th March, 1991 for settlement of dispute between the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Setting up of an Elephant Sanctuary in Phulabani, Orissa

5. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to set up an elephant sanctuary in Phulabani district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Elephant Sanctuary is likely to be set up during the current financial year; and

(d) what alternative steps are proposed to be taken for the proper preservation of elephants in Phulabani district of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Government of India had constituted a Task Force to work out a specific plan of action for conservation of elephants in the country. In its report, titled PROJECT ELEPHANT, the Task Force has observed that the goals of elephants' conservation cannot be achieved by creating few islands of wildlife protected areas. The conservation of the entire habitat range and adjustment between the needs of local people and wildlife conservation is crucial. It has been recommended in the report that conservation efforts have to be concentrated on the larger populations of elephants utilising contiguous areas. The report has listed priority areas to be covered, under the Project-'Phulabani' does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the PROJECT ELEPHANT.

(d) The elephant population all over the country, including Phulabani, enjoys total protection under the WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) Act, 1972. The internal as well as external trade in ivory are also banned.

Maternal/Infant Mortality Rate

6. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of States which have maximum maternal mortality rate/infant mortality rate in the country;

(b) what are the details of districts in Uttar Pradesh which have maximum maternal mortality rate/infant mortality rate; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c) Registrar General of India carry out a Sample Registration System (SRS) to provide estimates of various aspects of Vital Statistics every year, including estimates of birth rate and infant mortality rate. Estimates of maternal mortality rate are not provided through this system

According to the Provisional results available from SRS for 1990, State of

Orissa has the highest infant mortality rate which is 123 per thousand live births.

Since SRS does not provide district level estimates of infant mortality, the latest available information on this aspect relates to 1981 according to which the District Etah had highest infant mortality rate in U.P. which was 170 per thousand live births.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been implementing several programmes for bringing down infant and maternal mortality rate in the country. The major initiatives/programmes include:

I. Universal Immunization Programme: to protect infants against poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tuberculosis and Measles and pregnant women against tetanus.

II. Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme: for controlling deaths due to dehydration caused by diarrhoea among children upto the age of 5 years.

III. Prophylaxis Schemes against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children and prophylaxis against blindness among children due to vitamin 'A' deficiency.

Primary Health Sub-Centres

7. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Primary Health Sub-Centre is established for a population of 5000 in rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many villages with a population of more than 5000 have not yet been provided with such Sub-Centres in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, what are the details of such villages and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to establish Health Sub-Centres in remaining villages of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. One Sub-centre for 5000 Population in normal areas and one sub-centre for 3000 population in tribal areas.

(b) Selection of place for establishment of Sub-Centre is the responsibility of the State Government. These are being set up based on the 7th Plan population. As per information avaiable for 10316.900 Rural projected population for 1990 in Uttar Praedsh, 20632 Sub-centres are required on the basis of one Sub-Centre for 5000 population. Against this 21653 sub-centres have been established as on 1-4-90.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

LPG Units in Assam

8. SHRI BHADRESWAR BURAGOHAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more LPG units in Assam;

(b) what is the present position of the proposed scheme for supplying gas through pipeline to the Sonari town of Assam; and

(c) by when the scheme is likely to be operative?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are some proposals to set up LPG manufacturing facilities in Assam by Public Sector Companies.

(b) While no such request appears to be pending with the Government for supply of gas to the Sonari town, supplies are being made by the Assam Gas Company to tea estates through the Sonari Tea Gas Grid.